

Table III - (continued)

| More Primitive Plants | Higher Evolved Plants |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Longevity of leaves</u> Longer | <u>Longevity of leaves</u> Shorter |
| <u>Longevity of stems</u> Longer | <u>Longevity of stems</u> Shorter |

PLANT NOVELTIES

Harold N. Moldenke

ALOYSIA FONCKI (R. A. Phil.) Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid
Names 5, hyponym (1941), comb. nov.

Lippia Foncki R. A. Phil., Anal. Univ. Chile 90: 620.1896

BAILLONIA AMABILIS var. PUBESCENS Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit ubique dense breviterque pubescentibus vel puberulis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its twigs, branchlets, petioles, and both leaf-surfaces densely short-pubescent, the racis and bracts densely puberulent or short-pubescent, and the calyx more or less puberulent.

The type of this variety was collected by my good friend and respected colleague, Dr. Frederico Carlos Hoehne [Com. Rondon 4739] at Triunpho, Rio S. Lourenço, Matogrosso, Brazil, in February, 1911, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Departamento do Botânica do Estado, São Paulo.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS f. PROLIFERATA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei recedit ramulis 4--15 cm. longis in axillis bracteolorum involucrici ornatis.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in bearing one or more short branchlets which issue from the axils of involucral bractlets beneath the main head of flow-

ers and which each bear one or more miniature leaves and a small terminal head of orange flowers.

The type of this form was collected by H. N. Moldenke (no. 11,830) in cultivation at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., New York, on September 20, 1941, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Bailey Hortorium at Ithaca, New York.

GITHAREXYLUM KUNTHIANUM Moldenke, nom. nov.

Citharexylum tomentosum H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 258. 1818 [not *C. tomentosum* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. Méth. Bot. Suppl. 2: 368. 1811].

JUNELLIA ILLAPELINA (R. A. Phil.) Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 9, hyponym (1941), comb. nov.

Verbena illapelina R. A. Phil., Anal. Univ. Chile 90: 612. 1896.

JUNELLIA THYMIFOLIA (Lag.) Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 10, hyponym (1941), comb. nov.

Verbena thymifolia Lag., Gen. & Sp. 18--19. 1816.

LAMPAYA CASTELLANI Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; caulis prostratis abbreviatis; ramis numerosis brevibus erectis vel adscendentibus dense viscidulo-puberulis; nodis valde annulatis; foliis numerosis confertis decussato-oppositis; petiolis abbreviatis viscidulo-puberulis vel glabratis, ad basin subamplexicaulis; laminis coriaceis brunnescentibus ellipticis acutis integris, glanduloso-punctatis utrinque glabratis aromaticis, ad basin attenuatis; floribus fasciculatis; bractéolis parce pilosulis.

Dwarf shrub; stem prostrate, woody, gnarled, abbreviated; branches numerous, short, erect or ascending, quadrangular, densely viscidulous-puberulent, becoming scabrous through attachment of sand particles; nodes very conspicuously annulate; principal internodes much abbreviated, 1--12 mm. long; leaves numerous, crowded, decussate-opposite; petioles abbreviated, 1.5--3 mm. long, sub-clasping at base, viscidulous-puberulent and eventually scabrous, or glabrate; blades coriaceous, uniformly gray-green on both surfaces, brunnescent in drying, elliptic, 6--14 mm. long, 3--7 mm. wide, acute at apex, entire, somewhat attenuate into the margined petiole at base, glandular-punctate, glabrate on both surfaces, aromatic when crushed; midrib flat above, sharply prominent beneath; secondaries and veinlet reticulation not visible on either surface; flowers borne in fascicles of 1 or more near the tips of the branches; bractlets deltoid, 1.5--2 mm. long, sparsely pilosulous; calyx tubular, about 5 mm. long, sparsely pilosulous outside, its rim 2-lipped, 5-lobed, the lobes involute

at the tip; corolla zygomorphic, hypocrateriform, its tube curvate, 10--12 mm. long, pilose within, glabrous outside, its limb 4-parted; stamens 4, didynamous; filaments abbreviated; stigma obliquely 2-lobed; ovary glabrous, 2-celled; ovules 1 per cell, apparently basally attached.

The type of this species was collected by my good friend, Alberto Castellanos -- in whose honor it is named -- between Cienaga Grande and Cerillos, Jujuy, Argentina, on February 5, 1937 [Herb. Mus. Argent. Cienc. Nat. 20,161] and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

LAMPAYA HIERONYMI Schum. & Moldenke ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 4, hyponym (1941), sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis crassis tetragonis glabris; nodis valde annulatis argute ampliatis; foliis numerosis decussato-oppositis; petiolis obsolete vel usque ad 3 mm. longis crassis glabris non-amplexicaulibus; laminis coriaceis oblongo-ellipticis obtusis vel subacutis integris, ad basin acutis, utrinque glabris.

Erect shrub; stems heavy, tetragonal; branches numerous, heavy, tetragonal, glabrous; nodes very conspicuously annulate, sharply amplify on the branches; principal internodes 1--2.5 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, numerous, borne on prominent corky sterigmata; petioles obsolete or to several mm. long, heavy, glabrous, not clasping at base; blades thick-coriaceous, 2.5--4 cm. long, 7--12 mm. wide, oblong-elliptic, obtuse or subacute at apex, entire, acute at base, glabrous on both surfaces, the epidermis wrinkling in drying; midrib flat or subimpressed above, rounded-prominent beneath; secondaries and veinlet reticulation hidden; inflorescence not seen.

The type of this species was collected by G. Hieronymus and G. Niederle (no. 191) at Las Cortaderas, between El Penou and El Jaguel, Rioja, Argentina, on February 22, 1879, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Botanisches Museum at Berlin. The collectors report the vernacular name "lampaya" and say that the plant is used to was wounds and in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

LANTANA BRITTONI Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex scandens; ramis acutiuscule tetragonis obscure aculeatis plusminus pilosis glabrescentibus; internodiis elongatis; nodis distincte piloso-annulatis; foliis oppositis; petiolis gracilibus sparse obscureque pilosis; laminis tenuiter membranaceis fragilibus nigrescentibus ovatis acutis vel breviter acuminatis regulariter serratis, ad basin subcuneatis, utrinque glabris vel subglabris vel supra obscure scabridis; inflorescentiis axillaribus capitatis.

Trailing shrub or climbing to a height of over 7 m.; main stem about 1.5 cm. in diameter at base; branches rather acutely tetragonal, obscurely prickly, more or less scattered-pilose toward the apex, becoming glabrous in age; principal internodes elongate, 8--10 cm. long; nodes distinctly annulate, with a band of pilose hairs on the youngest parts; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles slender, about 2.5 cm. long, sparsely and obscurely pilosulous; leaf-blades thin-membranous, very fragile in drying, uniformly green on both surfaces, nigrescent in drying, or slightly lighter beneath, ovate, about 13 cm. long and 6.5 cm. wide, acute or short-acuminate at apex, subcuneate at base, uniformly serrate along the margins with broad more or less rounded (and minutely apiculate) teeth, glabrous or subglabrous on both surfaces or very slightly and obscurely roughened above; midrib slender, flat above, prominent beneath; secondaries slender, 6 or 7 per side, arcuate-ascending, flat above, slightly prominulous beneath; veinlet reticulation obscure or indiscernible above, abundant and plane beneath; inflorescence axillary, 2.5--6 cm. long, capitate, densely many-flowered; peduncles slender, 1.5--4.5 cm. long, glabrate or very obscurely puberulent, sometimes incrassate or ampliate at apex; bractlets small, linear, not very conspicuous, 2--4 mm. long, minutely strigillose; calyx campanulate, about 2 mm. long; corolla yellow, its tube about 6 mm. long, its limb about 5 mm. in diameter, the three upper lobes smaller than the lower lobe.

The type of this species was collected by William Harris and Nathaniel Lord Britton (no. 10,541) at Tweedside, below Moody's Gap, Jamaica, on September 10, 1908, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. It is named, in grateful appreciation, in honor of Dr. Britton, who assigned to it the cheironymous name, Lantana scandens Britton [not L. scandens Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 18--19. 1941].

LANTANA INVOLUCRATA var. ODORATA (L.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lantana odorata L., Syst. Veg., ed. 12, 418. 1774.

LIPPIA SCHLECHTENDALII Moldenke, nom. nov.

Dipterocalyx scaberrima Schlecht., Linnaea 26: 647. 1853
[not Lippia scaberrima Sond., Linnaea 23: 87. 1850].

NASHIA ARMATA (Urb.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia armata Urb. in Fedde, Repert. 18: 194. 1922.

NASHIA MYRTIFOLIA (Griseb.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia myrtifolia Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cub. 215. 1866.

NASHIA NIPENSIS (Urb.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia nipensis Urb. in Fedde, Repert. 20: 344. 1924.

NASHIA SPINIFERA (Urb.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia spinifera Urb. in Fedde, Repert. 18: 195. 1922.

NASHIA VARIIFOLIA (Urb.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lippia variifolia Urb. in Fedde, Repert. 20: 344. 1924.

FIGMAEOPREMNA HERBACEA (Roxb.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Premna herbacea Roxb., Hort. Beng. 46, hyponym (1814), Fl. Ind. 3: 80. 1832.

FIGMAEOPREMNA SUBACAULIS (F. Muell.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Tatea subacaulis F. Muell., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. 6: 34. 1883.

STACHYTARPHETA CEARENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba perennis; ramis subtetragonis adpresso-puberulis vel pubescentibus; foliis oppositis brevipetiolatis; petiolis gracilibus adpresso-strigilloso-pubescentibus; laminis firme chartaceis obovatis, ad apicem rotundatis, supra mediam uniforme crasseque dentatis, ad basin cuneatis, marginibus subrevolutis, supra subscabridis et obscure strigillosis glabrescentibus, subtus leviter adpresso-puberulis.

Perennial herb; stems appressed-pubescent or puberulent, less so in age, subtetragonal; leaves decussate-opposite, short-petiolate; petioles slender, about 4 mm. long, appressed-strigillose-pubescent; blades firmly chartaceous, obovate, 3--3.3 cm. long, 1.6--1.8 cm. wide, rounded at apex, rather uniformly coarsely dentate above the middle with broad and rounded or subacute teeth, cuneate at base, subrevolute along the margins, subscabridous and obscurely strigillose with very minute caducous hairs above, glabrescent in age, lightly appressed-puberulent beneath; midrib slender, impressed above, prominulous beneath; secondaries slender, 4 or 5 per side, arcuate-ascending, somewhat impressed above, prominulous beneath; peduncles short, tetragonal, about 1.5 cm. long, rather densely puberulent with cinereous or sordid hairs; floriferous portion of spike 5.5 cm. long (in immature specimen?); rachis stout, densely cinereous-puberulent, sharp-angled; bracts oblong, 8--9 mm. long, about 3 mm. wide from base to near the apex, then abruptly long-acuminate (the acumination about 2 mm. long), abundantly puberulent on the back, not at all scarious; flowers closely imbricate; calyx tubular, about 10 mm. long and 3 mm. wide, prominently 5-ribbed or -plaited, its rim shortly 5-toothed; corolla-tube slightly exceeding the calyx, glabrous outside, its limb spreading, about 8 mm. wide.

The type of this species is a poor fragment collected by Freire Allemão (no. 1152) in Ceará, Brazil, and is no. 32247 in the herbarium of the Museu Nacional at Rio de Janeiro.

VERBENA GALAPAGOSSENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba, in siccitate ubique nigrescens; ramis ramulisque gracilibus acute tetragonis saepe sulcatis striatisque sparsissime pilosis; nodis annulatis; foliis oppositis sessilibus linearibus vel angustissime lanceolatis utrinque adpresso-pilosis, ad basin subamplexicaulibus; inflorescentiis terminalibus spicatis laxae multifloris.

Herb, nigrescent throughout in drying; stems and branches slender, acutely tetragonal, often sulcate and striate between the angles, very sparsely pilose with short whitish widely scattered antrorse hairs; nodes annulate; principal internodes 1--5.8 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, sessile, sub-clasping at base, linear or very narrowly lanceolate, 5--15 mm. long, rather abundantly pilose with appressed antrorse hairs on both surfaces; midrib and veinlet reticulation indiscernible; inflorescence terminal, spicate, 4--15 cm. long, loosely many-flowered; peduncles slender, similar to the branches in all respects, nigrescent in drying, acutely tetragonal, longitudinally striate, very sparsely scattered-pilose, 1--3 cm. long; bractlets ovate-lanceolate, about 2.5 mm. long, ciliolate-margined, acuminate at apex, usually glabrate or very obscurely pilosulous except for the margins; mature flowers and fruit not seen.

The type of this remarkable species was collected by Alban Stewart (no. 3318) at Cowley Bay, Albemarle Island, Galapagos Islands, on August 10, 1905, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector stated that the species is common at 2000 feet elevation. It has hitherto been confused with *V. litoralis* H.B.K.

VERBENA RUSSELLII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba; ramis gracilibus argute tetragonis ubique minutissime obscureque puberulis; nodis annulatis; foliis oppositis, supremis sessilibus; petiolis alatis hirsuto-pubescentibus; laminis inferioribus ellipticis vel ovato-ellipticis acutis irregulariter inciso-dentatis utrinque densiuscule glandulosohirsutulis, ad basin longo-acuminatis, marginibus subrevolutis; laminis supremis lineari-lanceolatis irregulariter inciso-dentatis vel integris utrinque dense glanduloso-hirsutulis; inflorescentibus terminalibus spicatis.

Herb, not at all nigrescent in drying; stems slender, sharply tetragonal, very minutely and obscurely puberulent throughout; nodes annulate; principal internodes 2--6.5 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, the uppermost ones sessile, the lower and older ones petiolate; petioles to 1 cm. long,

winged, hirsute-pubescent; lower leaf-blades elliptic or ovate-elliptic in outline, 1--4 cm. long, 8--15 mm. wide, acute at apex, irregularly incised-dentate along the margins, long-attenuate into the petiole at base, rather densely hirsutulous and glandular on both surfaces, especially beneath, with stiff whitish hairs, the margins slightly revolute in age; midrib and secondaries flat or subimpressed above, prominent beneath; upper leaves linear-lanceolate, sessile, 5--15 mm. long, irregularly incised-dentate or entire, densely glandular-hirsutulous on both surfaces, with a very prominent midrib beneath; inflorescence terminal, spicate, paniculately branched, the branches to 20 cm. long, densely many-flowered; peduncles slender, sharply tetragonal, minutely puberulent, often elongate; rachis densely glandular-puberulent; bractlets lanceolate, 2--2.5 mm. long, attenuate to the sharply acute apex, densely glandular-pubescent and ciliate-margined; calyx tubular, about 2 mm. long, densely glandular-puberulent, its rim 5-apiculate; corolla small, its tube 3--3.5 mm. long, very slender, its limb 2--3 mm. wide in anthesis.

The type of this species was collected by Joseph Nelson Rose, Paul Carpenter Standley, and Paul George Russell (no. 14,850) in a moist field in the vicinity of Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, on April 21, 1910, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. It is named in honor of Paul George Russell and was annotated by Lily M. Perry in 1922 as "aff. V. officinalis L."

VERBENA STEWARTII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba plusminus nigrescens; ramis ramulisque gracillimis subfiliformibus argute tetragonis ubique glabris nitidisque; nodis annulatis; foliis oppositis sessilibus, supremis linearibus, inferioribus 2--3-linearilobatis, obtusis revolutis utrinque plusminus sparse adpresso-pilosis; inflorescentiis terminalibus spicatis paucifloris.

Herb, more or less nigrescent in drying; stems and branches very slender, the latter almost filiform, sharply tetragonal, glabrous and shiny throughout; nodes annulate; principal internodes mostly elongated, 2--6 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite, sessile, the upper ones linear, the lower ones with 2 or 3 linear widely divergent lobes, revolute-margined, blunt-pointed, more or less sparsely scattered-pilose with appressed whitish antrorse hairs on both surfaces; midrib prominent beneath; inflorescence terminal, spicate, rather few-flowered, dense toward the apex and during anthesis, the lower flowers often scattered after anthesis; peduncles slender, elongated, 6.5--7.5 cm. long, glabrous and shiny; rachis filiform, glabrous and shiny or very obscurely scattered-pulverulent; bractlets lanceolate,

1.5--2 mm. long, acuminate at apex, glabrous except for the ciliolate margins; calyx tubular, about 2 mm. long, minutely appressed-puberulent; corolla barely exceeding the calyx, its tube usually only about 2 mm. long, its limb about 1.5 mm. wide.

The type of this remarkable species was collected by Alban Stewart (no. 3320) -- in whose honor it is named -- at Tagus Cove, Albemarle Island, Galapagos Islands, on March 27, 1906, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collector states that the species is common in lava beds at 300 feet altitude. It has hitherto been confused with V. litoralis H.B.K.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA -- VII

Harold N. Moldenke

The following notes constitute a continuation of those published in *Phytologia* 1: 182--208, 222--240, and 248--272 (1937), 289--304 (1938), 364--368 (1939), and 372--400 (1940). An additional herbarium abbreviation herein employed and not previously explained is "Ra", which stands for the herbarium of the Museo Nacional de Historia de Buenos Aires.

Bentham in Benth. & Hook. f., *Gen. Pl.* 2^d: 1151 (1876) recognized about 30 species in the genus *Aegiphila*. Today we recognize 158 species and varieties. An additional misspelling of the generic name is *Aegyphylla* Jacq. ex Moldenke, *Suppl. List Invalid Names* 1, in syn. (1941). Junell in *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* 4: 83, fig. 133 (1934) shows the structure of the gynoecium and gives important notes on the floral morphology of the group.

49a. *AEGIPHILA ACULEIFERA* Moldenke.

Austin Smith has furnished us with detailed notes about this species, including some characters not before recorded. He states that it is a tree 4--12 m. tall, of open growth, inhabiting the cloud forests of the Caribbean watershed and thickets on the edges of woodlands, where it is "quite a common tree", at altitudes of 4200 to 7000 feet, often in clay-loam and open shade. The bark is neutral-brown, gray, or gray-brown, a little glandularly roughened. The leaves are "barely stiffened", nearly glabrous, dark dull-green above, the venation prominent on the under surface. The under surface of the leaves is dark-green, not shiny, with a faint